

Pulaski Citizen.

L. W. McCORD, Editor and Publisher.

PULASKI, TENN.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1866.

Judge Campbell vs. Maj. Noah.

One of the most infamous and high-handed acts of usurpation ever yet perpetrated by an infamous and high-handed Governor, has just come to light in this State. The Hon. David Campbell, of Franklin, was several months ago appointed Chancellor for this district, but by the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duty, without fear or favor, has given offense to the unblushing usurper who claims to be Governor of Tennessee, and by the majestic waive of his imperial hand the Judge is divested of his office, and the judicial ermine transferred to a hungry political upstart of acknowledged inferiority, who glories in the name of Major J. J. Noah, formerly of New York, then of the army, then of the swarm of locusts which came into our community as sultans, and now of Columbia.

But we learn from the *Union and American* that Judge Campbell will continue to hold his courts as usual, and pay no attention whatever to this attempted usurpation on the part of Brownlow. We learn also that Maj. Noah is wonderfully pleased with his appointment; but we would like to know where he designs holding his courts. If he is not aware of the fact, we can inform him that there is no military to uphold him now. President Johnson has superseded the would-be Judge's protectors, and old Brownlow didn't quite get his army organized—thanks to Judge Campbell!

The Convention.

We yield much of our space to-day to the proceedings of the late convention at Philadelphia. For this we make no apology, feeling satisfied that our readers are all deeply interested in the patriotic efforts to restore peace and harmony to the country. "The tone and temper which characterized the deliberations," says the *N. Y. Herald*, "were admirable. All parties concerned seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the importance of the movement, and have exhibited a spirit in every way commendable. One sentiment actuates all present, whether they come from the North or South, East or West. Personal feelings and private ambition yielded to the necessity of the hour and gave way whenever it was even hinted that by so doing the cause could be benefited."

Mexico.

The late news from Mexico indicates the early abdication of Maximilian. The liberals are advancing from all quarters—the imperialists giving up city after city and State after State. The news indicates a general uprising of the Mexicans in defense of their country against the foreign usurpers.

The Emperor Maximilian has recently declared a paper blockade of Matamoros and other forts in possession of the liberals, but President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring said blockade null and void, and the penalties prescribed by its violation disallowed as regards American vessels.

Civil Law Restored.

The President of the United States issued another proclamation on Monday, restoring civil law in Texas, and announcing that "insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist throughout the whole of the United States of America." He says:

"Whatever of your rights were suspended during the war are now restored; civil authority now reigns. I do not claim the right, now, that peace is restored, to control the country by the bayonet. The war is over and the people and their rights of person and property are remitted to the civil authorities."

"What now becomes of Gen. Grant's late order," says the *Nashville Dispatch*, "directing the arrest of parties in cases where the civil authorities have failed to arrest and bring each party to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them." Under this order the military were to be the judges as to whether our courts have done their duty, and men might be arrested upon the complaint of any person, white or black, whether guilty or not, and held for an indefinite period. The President's proclamation places a quietus upon this order, and for this the people of the South should thank Andrew Johnson.

Gen. Grant.—The appearance of Gen. Grant on the right of the President, at the Executive Mansion, on Saturday last, when Andrew Johnson received the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention, excited general remark in Washington. His unreserved participation in the reception of delegates to the National Union Convention was interpreted by many as an endorsement of the action of that Convention. If such is really the temper of Gen. Grant's mind, we trust that the Radicals will not brand him as a Copperhead and traitor.—*Union and American*.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: Mr. Stanton will soon be appointed Minister to Spain, and Gen. Steedman Secretary of War.

The Convention and the President.

The committee appointed to wait on the President and deliver to him an authenticated copy of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, performed that duty on the 18th, Hon. Beverly Johnson being the spokesman on the part of the committee, delivered the proceedings in an able congratulatory address. The President said in reply:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Language is inadequate to express the sensations of feelings produced on this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and allow you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, the words I address on this occasion to this assembly is well calculated to and do overwhelm me."

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately, my feelings and emotions in listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished Chairman has just delivered. The proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention, when I received a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts arm-in-arm marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the extremes had come together, and that for the future, they were united, as they once had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union.

"When the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men distinguished for wisdom, every eye was surprised with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to those present with me in the office, for my feelings overcame me. [Cheers.]

"I think we may finally conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, that we need not be mistaken, and that the finger of an ever-ruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. [Loud cheers.]

"The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty and bloody and momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.

"While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men—(turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right,) while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform. While we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Cheers.]

"So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. [Loud cheers.]

"We thought, yet think, that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, as reconstruction seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a destructive warring element opposed to us."

A State Convention Proposed.

The *Lebanon Herald* favors the calling of a State Convention to "relieve our people from the intolerable burden of despotism that is imposed upon them by the present State Government." The *Herald* says:

"There is, in our opinion, but one feasible method to 'alter, reform, or abolish' the State Government, and that is by calling a convention of the sovereign people of the State. How is this to be done? We all know that the people who are in possession of the government of the State will throw every obstacle in the way of a peaceable assemblage of delegates. That they will try every means in their power to prolong their despotism over our down-trodden people, so it will be useless to expect assistance from that quarter. How is it to be done? Simply by holding preliminary meetings, and fixing on a day for a general election of delegates. The constitution gives them the 'inalienable' and 'indefeasible' right to do this 'whenever they think proper.'"

New Music.—We are again under obligations to those enterprising music publishers of Louisville, Messrs D. P. Faulds & Co., for two new and beautiful songs, entitled "Happy may you ever be," and "Father is here." We commend this music to the patronage of all lovers of music.

Nashville Market.

Prices are evincing a decidedly downward tendency. Bacon has declined to 21c for clear sides. Joint meats are moderately inquired for at 17c@18c for shoulders, and 20c@21c for plain hams. Flour from new wheat is coming in freely, but prices are weaker; the best brands going at \$14.50. Old is nominal, with no inquiry.

Tuz Toledo (Ohio) Blade, a Radical sheet, in speaking of the increased pay of members of Congress at a time when the people are carrying burdens they stagger under, says: "We would not have regarded it as so mean a thing had it been done fairly and squarely—had the members acted the manly part and squarely voted themselves additional pay; but, afraid to do this, they meanly sheltered themselves behind the soldiers, and thus sheltered, make this huge grab at the Treasury." It closes by expressing the opinion that "the people will very properly denounce it as a dodge—a miserable, hypocritical dodge, a sneaking dodge."

How Mr. Davis' Imprisonment is Regarded in England.

The *London Cosmopolitan* in its review of Dr. Craven's "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," says:

To us this book is a very sad one; we scarcely had heart to read it, and we have still less to write an elaborate review. It is not so much sympathy with the illustrious prisoner, whom, in the day of his Senatorial and Ministerial fame, we were proud to call our friend, and we shall feel still prouder if he continues to call us his friend in the day of his adversity—it is not so much the pang one naturally feels on looking at the caged eagle or the chained lion that makes this "Prison Life" the saddest of books; it is the shame and sorrow we feel for a great nation who make a victim of their captive and torture their heroic prisoner in very wantonness and vindictive cruelty. Jefferson Davis was manacled with heavy irons as well as immured within loathsome prison walls. And the degradation inflicted upon the ten millions of people whose cause he represented—a cause for which he risked all but honor—a cause which he vindicated for four fearful years with a zeal, a courage, a heroism, that commended even the admiration of all that was manly in the hearts of his enemies.

Whether he was right or wrong in the great secession movement is a question we do not propose to discuss. Let it sleep in the graves of its martyrs. It is enough to say that the entire South, educated in the school of State Sovereignty, most religiously believed in the right of secession from the federation; and they held the doctrine that the citizen's first allegiance was due to the State—as the child's first obedience is due to its mother—not to the Federal Government. Before the war Mr. Davis was a man whom the people delighted to honor.

He was universally regarded as one of the ablest statesmen in America. And yet this man, defeated in a cause which he thought as just as the old revolution—a revolution in which success changed the name of Washington from "rebel" to hero, almost to demigod—despoiled of wealth, of health, of honors; banished from the sweet consolation of domestic sympathy, from intercourse with friends; debarred the privileges of reading except by a species of pious mockery, the Bible, with the ever fixed bayonets and ever fixed eyes of the sentinels in his cell, not even allowed the blessed relief of darkness by which God soothes the vilest of his creatures to sleep; under all the privations, hardships and humiliations, the Ministers of the Model Republic inflict upon the emaciated limbs of this world-weary old man the torture of iron—of iron that gnaw the flesh from his ankles! But we turn from the heart-sickening picture. Let the veil of Ineignia fall upon the victim.

Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, an eminent lawyer, a gallant soldier of the Confederate army, and, in time past, the most gifted statesman of Alabama, has withdrawn from secular pursuits for the service of the church. He is one of the few men in public life whose integrity and honor were never questioned. His character as a Christian gentleman has always challenged the admiration of his bitterest political opponents.

SPEAKING of the appearance of the cholera in Cincinnati, the *Catholic Telegraph* remarks: It is a remarkable coincidence that the caterpillars which heretofore destroyed the trees and shrubbery during the summer months have not made their appearance this year, and the same phenomenon occurred in 1849, when the cholera was so fatal.

A Young Widow.—Mr. John Bixler, of Ohio, recently died, leaving a widow only twelve years old, and the mother of a child nearly six months. She is the youngest widow in America—perhaps in the world.

If there remained any uncertainty in the public mind as to the reliability of the Atlantic cable, it must be dispelled by the fact that every morning now the journals contain news from Europe up to the evening previous. The dispatches are looked for as regularly as those from New York.

It is said that the claims arising under the law equalizing the bounties of soldiers cannot possibly be settled under six years, as all the papers connected with the claims will have to pass through the various bureaus of the Treasury and War Departments. It is estimated the claims arising under the law will amount in the aggregate close to \$100,000,000.

A Brilliant Offer.

A French paper closes an interesting article on Gen. Beauregard, who is now in France, as follows:

"The General has likewise received from a Government, which I am not permitted to name, an extremely brilliant offer, which, however, he has declined. He was offered the chief command of an army of 80,000 men, a salary of 100,000 francs per annum, and a donation of lands worth a million of dollars, with the 'grand naturalization' of himself and his family. The General declined, saying that his sword belonged to his country, and he would never draw it except for her. There is one question which is asked him almost every moment: 'In case that there should be war between a European power and the United States, would the South revolt?' The General always replies that he thinks not, and this answer invariably seems to cause astonishment—why, indeed, I cannot say."

Cornersville and its Prospects.

EDITOR CITIZEN.—Through the medium of your very readable paper, I desire to inform the public that Tuesday, the 14th inst., was quite a day in Cornersville. That time had been previously fixed by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 25, as the day for the installation of their officers.

More than one hundred Odd Fellows, of different lodges, met in their Hall at the southern end of town, and then formed a procession at 3 o'clock p. m., and moved in splendid order, with an appropriate band at the head of the column; to the Methodist Church on Public Square. Here, in the presence of a crowded house, the officers were publicly installed by R. W. D. G. Master W. H. McConnell.

The ceremonies were imposingly performed before an attentive audience. Prof. A. M. Murray, of Mooresville, was then introduced to the assembly. He received the most marked attention during an effort of one hour and fifteen minutes, in which he most successfully vindicated the principles of the Order, and most clearly demonstrated the importance, necessity, expediency, and practicability of building up in Cornersville a flourishing female school. Prof. Murray having concluded his address, the procession was again formed and moved quietly to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Now that the war has ended and peace prevails, the recuperating energies of our community being great, we hope soon to repair our shattered fortunes, put the soil of our vicinity under a state of high cultivation, and make Cornersville a town of more importance and of greater population than she ever had, and give to her a better and more extensive trade than she ever commanded. She has an industrious, intelligent and christian population of five or six hundred people; her municipal authorities are enterprising and fully alive to the interests of the town; she has no whiskey in her corporation nor within two miles of her corporate limits, and will permit none to be bought, sold or given away in these bounds; she has three or four churches whose pulpits are filled with able and pious pastors, and whose walls are crowded with worshippers; her commercial interest and mechanic arts are increasing, and she is blessed with a healthy locality and the best of water.

As a situation for high schools, Cornersville has, therefore, no superior in the State. There is a large and beautiful brick edifice in the southern end of the town, which was built eight or ten years ago, at a cost of \$6,000, by the I. O. of Odd Fellows, for the education of females. The building is now being repaired; the school rooms and surroundings will be put in good condition before the next term begins. Cornersville Female Institute received a liberal charter from the Legislature of Tennessee, and its Principal hopes he may be privileged to confer degrees upon many of its future inmates while it remains under his guidance. The Board of Trustees has placed this institution, for a term of years, in the hands of Prof. W. W. Mooney, an educator of experience, ability, and reputation, confidently hoping that, with his characteristic industry and energy, with the support of the Lodge and the assistance of the town and community, his labors will be crowned with complete success, and the wishes of the Lodge realized, and the expectations of the country fully met.

The session will commence the first Monday in September. Experienced and efficient female assistants have been employed. We respectfully invite all parents and guardians who wish their children and wards thoroughly educated, to send them to Cornersville.

Our people are now thinking earnestly and correctly upon the subject of education, and we trust they will soon erect a splendid male school. They are now convinced, since they have no surplus to squander, that it is right and to their interest, to contribute the hundreds and thousands they spend abroad for the education of their sons, to the erection of a first class male school in their own midst.

We are hopeful of a useful and interesting future for Cornersville. We believe her reputation will be enviable. She presents great inducements and offers many advantages to all persons who may wish to secure desirable homes. We cordially invite and will heartily welcome all good people to our town.

Aug. 19, 1866.

ST. CECILIA'S ACADEMY.

THIS well known Female Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, situated in one of the most delightful and healthy localities, for Davidson county, will open for the next session on the first Monday in September. For further particulars, apply to the Academy, or address the Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Tenn. [aug 24-45]

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 22d day of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and security, a Tract of Land, containing by estimation 80 acres, belonging to the estate of Robert A. Hewitt deceased. Said land lies on the waters of Big Creek in the 13th civil district of Giles county, adjoining the lands of D. J. Dugger and James H. Cook.

JOHN M. HEWITT, Adm'r. of R. A. Hewitt, dec'd.

MRS. DR. BATES' FEMALE SCHOOL.

WILL commence on the 2d day of September. She will teach all the branches usually taught in other Female Schools in town. Terms.—For session of twenty weeks \$35.00—\$5.00 to be paid at the end of each month. Fresh per session—extra \$5.00. Music \$2.00. [aug 24, 1866-25]

Partee, McGehee & Co., COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 290 Front Street, Corner Front and Madison, MEMPHIS, TENN. Liberal advances made on Consignments [aug 17-25]

A late letter from Dalton, Georgia, says that one company there took out \$10,000 worth of gold from the mines in one day, and that capitalists from New York and Boston are about to ship extensive mining machinery to that place.

The sale of melons and cucumbers has been suppressed all over the city of Saint Louis.

The population of St. Louis, according to a census just published, is 204,327.—This is an increase since 1855 of 79,126.

"I say, landlord, that's a dirty towel for a man to wipe on."

Landlord, with a look of amazement, replied: "Well, you're mighty particular. Sixty or seventy of my boarders have wiped on that towel this morning and you are the first one to find fault!"

A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

GRANT is a full General and Sherman is Lieutenant General. Should Grant become President, Sherman would be General.

The Augusta, Ga. papers are laughing over a suit brought by a colored girl against a negro swain, for breach of promise of marriage. Such a prosecution has never before been known in a Georgia court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FEMALE SCHOOL,

Pulaski, Tenn.

THE Fall Session of MRS. SUE F. MOONEY'S SCHOOL will open the first Monday in September, 1866. She will be assisted, if necessary, by Miss Lou A. MOONEY. Thorough instruction given in every department of English Literature, Mathematics and Latin. Terms.—Per Session of twenty weeks, \$25.00, one fifth of which must be paid at the end of every fourth week. Incident fee, invariably in advance, \$1.00. Music and French at the usual rates. A few small boys will be received. The orphan of a worthy Confederate Soldier admitted without price. Persons objecting to the terms of tuition, may have their children taught at the old rates by paying for it in produce, etc., at ante-war prices. Aug. 10-45

R. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE GUNS, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Ride and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In the city of New York, every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers. Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application to E. REMINGTON & SONS, Lion, N. Y. Moore & Nichols Agents, No. 40 Courtland St. [aug 10-25]

F. J. HENRY,

Brick Mason and Plasterer,

PULASKI, TENN.

Is prepared to execute with dispatch and in a satisfactory manner, all kinds of

BRICK WORK OR PLASTERING.

Houses, chimneys, Cisterns, &c., built or repaired, and satisfaction warranted. [aug 8-5m]

Central Southern Railroad Co.

STOCKHOLDERS in this Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of their body at Pulaski, 2d Wednesday of September, for the purpose of taking into consideration the consolidation of their road with the Tennessee and Alabama and Tennessee Central Railroads, thereby forming one company from Nashville to Decatur. A special train will leave Columbia at 8 o'clock, A. M. and return in the afternoon, conveying Stockholders free of charge. [aug 8, 1866-45] J. K. BAIRD, Sec'y

JOHN G. WHITSON,

Attorney at Law,

PULASKI, TENN.

Will practice in Giles and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court at Nashville. Strict attention given to all collections entrusted to him. OFFICE—May's Old corner—Up stairs. [aug 17-25]

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF STRATTON, POINTER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOS. G. POINTER retiring. Messrs. BRADY, THOS. G. POINTER, H. J. CHENEY, B. P. ROY.

Nashville, July 9th, 1866. THOS. G. POINTER.

NEW FIRM.

MAD. STRATTON, HAMPTON J. CHENEY, BEN. P. ROY.

Stratton, Cheney & Roy.

WE respectfully announce to our Friends and the Public generally, that we will continue a

General Forwarding

Commission, Cotton & Tobacco

FACTORY BUSINESS,

At the Old Stand of Stratton, Pointer & Co.,

9 & 11 Broad Street.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm. [aug 17-25m]

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A large lot of cheap Bread-stuff for sale. Commenced by trial produce purchased, and uncurrent Tennessee money taken in trade. [aug 20-25]

FISHER & HARRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN.

FROM the undersigned, four miles above Fayetteville, on the Shelbyville pike, on the night of the 21st of July, one Gray Mare, 16½ hands high, shagreened from use of collar. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery, or for information of her whereabouts. [aug 17-45] NANCY S. GRACY.

JOHN S. WILKES,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties. Can be found

At the Office of Brown & McCallum. [aug 17-25m]

Geo. H. Reid, W. H. Chadbourne, J. T. Brown.

REID, CHADBOURN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO FRENCH & CO.)

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Clark and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENN. [aug 17-25]

CHAS. BUFORD,

OF GILES, WITH

Allison Brothers,

ROBERT A. ALLISON, ALLEN ALLISON.

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants,

FORWARDERS.

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

Generally,

29, 31 and 33 South Market Street,

NASHVILLE.

We are sole Agents for the celebrated

"BEARD BROS.' IRON COTTON TIE,"

FORD'S PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER,

DEALERS IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

TWINE,

COTTON YARNS,

SALT,

CORN,

HAY,

OATS,

WAGONS, of every description, and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

OUR Warehouse is large and commodious, and we are fully prepared to handle Cotton, Grain and Produce generally, and goods on consignment as favorable terms as any house in the city. We are prepared also to make cash advances when desired, and would solicit consignments of every product and manufacture, feeling assured that by promptness and strict attention to our business we can give satisfaction. [July 17-25m] ALLISON BROS.

LOOK OUT!

It is an old but true saying that

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE,"

and now you have a chance to save money.

Ward and Shapard

are just in receipt of

A LARGE STOCK

of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for

SPRING AND SUMMER,

Directly from the city of New York, bought at

Greatly Reduced Prices

and will be

Sold as Low as the Lowest.

PERSONS wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Ward & Shapard have in Store

Every Description of Dry Goods,

Every description and price of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Every style of Shirts,

FLUNCING, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Ribbons, White Goods, Hosiery,

A Large Lot of Ladies' Wrapping,

A large and well selected stock of